66

born British subjects, and none of them the agent, attorney, or vakil of the memorialist. The declaration may be made by such declarants jointly, or by each separately; but each of the declarants must in his declaration state, as to himself, the fact that he is a householder and natural-born British subject, the place of his residence, and the period during which he has personally known the applicant.

5. The Governor General in Council, if he thinks fit to grant a certificate to the applicant, will cause him to be furnished in triplicate with a paper containing a blank form of oath of allegiance and a blank form of certificate.

6. The applicant will then take and subscribe in triplicate the oath of allegiance in the presence of an officer having the full powers of a Magistrate.

7. The Magistrate will then forward to the Government of India in the Home Department, in triplicate, the paper containing the form of the certificate still in blank, and the oath of allegiance subscribed as aforesaid.

8. The certificate will then be signed in triplicate by a Secretary to the Government of India.

9. The Government of India in the Home Department, will then deliver one copy of the certificate and oath of allegiance to the applicant, will retain the second in its own custody, and will forward the third to Her Majesty's Government in England for registration by the Home Government.

CRANBROOK.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

No. 207.

Fort William, the 17th January 1879.

READ again—

(1) Resolution, No. 3733, dated 12th December 1873, to withdraw from circulation all copper coin issued before Act XXI of 1835 came into force, which finds its way to the Government treasuries or, on Government account, to the Presidency Banks and their Branches.

Read the following papers :—

(2) A letter from the Government of Fort Saint George, submitting a proposal made by the Accountant General, Madras, that some date be fixed, by notification or otherwise, after which "uncurrent copper coin of the old mintage shall not be received by the Government." The Government of Madras considers that sufficient notice should be given to the public, and the coins duly called in before they are declared illegal.

(3) A telegram to the Accountant General, Madras, No. 1493, dated 25th February 1878, forbidding the withdrawal of copper coins of British Mints, in good condition, of whatever date.

(4) A circular No. 19, dated 1st March 1878, issued by the Accountant General, Madras, to give effect to the instructions recited in para (3).

(5) A letter from the Comptroller General, No. 2382, dated 15th March, asking for copy of the orders justifying the circular by the Accountant General, Madras, recited in para (4).

(6) (*a*) A letter from the Accountant General, Madras (enclosing one from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Madras), reporting that copper coins, bearing on one side the device of a pair of scales and certain four-pie pieces, are not readily received by the public; and repeating his suggestion, recited in para (2), that copper coin which is not legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, should cease to be received in the public treasuries.

(*b*) A further letter from the same officer, calling attention to the foregoing letter, and pointing out that the Comptroller General, in clause 4 of his circular No. 21 of the 6th March 1878, has already forbidden the receipt at public treasuries of any copper coin which is not legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1870.

(c) A further letter from the same officer, calling attention to his letters hereinbefore recited, and submitting, as a specimen, a report from the Treasury Officer of Madura, to the effect that there is uncurrent copper coin (chiefly, it would appear, the aforesaid scale coins) to the value of Rs. 800—4—0 in his treasury, which the public refuse to receive.

(7) A letter from the Accountant General, Bombay, No. 1757 R., dated 8th May, enquiring whether the orders upon which the circular instruction by the Accountant General, Madras, recited in para 4, was issued, are applicable to the Bombay Presidency.

(8) A demi-official letter to the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 921, dated 24th July 1878, and his reply, containing particulars of the copper coins issued from time to time by the Bengal Mints.

(9) A demi-official letter to the Mint Master, Bombay, No. 922, dated 24th July 1878, and his reply, containing particulars of the copper coinage of the Bombay Mints.

(10) A demi-official to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madais, No. 923, dated 24th July 1878, and replies by the Accountant General, Madras, containing details of the copper coinage of the Madras Mints.

(11) A demi-official letter to the Mint Master, Bombay, No. 47, dated 1st October, and his reply, shewing the loss incurred by withdrawing copper coins.

Read again—

(12) Letter to the Comptroller General, No. 2295, dated 16th August 1878, authorizing the receipt for full value from Mysore of Rs. 9,343 worth of copper coins of British coinage prior to 1835.

READ—

(13) Letter from the Accountant General, Madras, No. 172 N., dated 20th September, inviting attention to his letters recited in para (6), and observing that, pending orders upon those letters, he will not move the said copper coin from Mysore.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is not prepared to call in any copper coin, the produce of British Mints, however old its date. Such a copper coin may not unreasonably be regarded as a metallic token equivalent to a promise on the part of the British Government to accept the coin at the value placed on it when it was originally issued.

2. Any copper coin, which can be recognized as the produce of a British Mint, should, therefore, be received freely as legal tender against the Government, or by the Presidency Banks in payment of Government dues—

(1) if it bears the designation of any existing legal-tender copper coin, or multiple, or sub-division thereof—then at its nominal value ;

(2) if it bears some obsolete designation, such as "cash," "dabs," or "faluses"—then at the rate of a-quarter-of-an-anna for every hundred grains troy of its weight.

3. But His Excellency in Council is pleased to resolve, in supersession of all previous orders to the contrary, that, for the present, as an experimental measure, no copper coin coined before Act XXI of 1835 came into force shall be re-issued either by the Presidency Banks or from any Government treasury. The Comptroller General should keep himself informed of the operation of these orders, and report if the quantity of copper coin withdrawn under them becomes inconveniently great. Meanwhile all such which come into the *ex-officio* possession of any Government Officer or of the Presidency Banks be returned into store at the nearest depôt or sub-depôt, established under Resolution No. 14th June 1878.

4. The Comptroller General will issue such orders as he may think fit for th of all such copper coins received at such depôts and sub-depôts ; determining Mint Masters, whether their destruction can be safely entrusted to the local must be carried to the nearest Mint and there destroyed. In either case copper.

5. The Comptroller General will also report, for the approval of the Government of India, the measures which he proposes to adopt for passing through the public accounts the cost of withdrawing such obsolete coins.

6. The Comptroller General will also report annually the amount and particulars of copper coin of the coinages before 1835 withdrawn under these orders.

7. For the convenience of the Banks and Treasury Officers in giving effect to these orders, it is observed that only the following copper coins will henceforth be re-issued from any Presidency Bank or Government office :—

(1) Double-pice or Half-an-anna.
(2) Pice or A-quarter-of-an-anna.
(3) Half-pice or One-eighth-of-an-anna.
(4) Pie or One-twelfth-of-an-anna.

The coins to be thus re-issued are of two descriptions :—

1*st*.—The device upon the obverse of those coined under Acts passed before Act XIII of 1862 is the armorial bearings of the East India Company with a year of the Christian era. Upon the reverse is a laurel wreath surrounding the designation of the coin in English and, (except the older half-pice, which only bear the date 1853,) Persian, and the words "East India Company" in English.

2*nd*.—The device upon the obverse of those coined under Act XIII of 1862 and later Acts is the effigy, name, and title of the reigning sovereign. Upon the reverse is a laurel wreath surrounding the designation of the coin in English over the word "India" and a year of the Christian era.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be distributed for information and guidance as follows :—

1.—To the several Departments of the Government of India.
2.—To the several Local Governments and Administrations.
3.—To the Comptroller General and to the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.
4.—To the several Chiefs of Departments administered by the Government of India in the Financial Department.
5.—To the Presidency Banks.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

List of Papers placed at the disposal of the Press.

No.	No. of Letters.	Date.	Subject.
1	2797-2800—D. F. 634	12th Dec. 1878.	Passing orders on the Coorg District Fund Budget for 1879—80.
2	8266—1158	16th Jan. 1879.	Cancelling notification of 26th July 1877, books, &c., registered under Act XXV of 1867.
3	8370—R. 191	16th do	Sanctioning proposals by the Survey Commissioner for the absorption of certain depopulated villages of Nelamangala Taluk with the adjoining villages.
	—G. 175	16th do	Communicating the sanction of Government of India to a form of sannad for grants of land to private individuals for the construction of Dharmasalas, &c.
		21st do	Communicating correspondence with Government of Madras relative to the execution in Mysore of warrants issued from British Territory.
			Directing that pending the re-organization of the Forest Department, all accounts, &c, be submitted to Secretary to Chief Commissioner in the Duftur Department.